AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIATION

Please amend the last paragraph of page 3/first paragraph of page 4 (page 3, lines 31 to page 4, line 22) as follows:

A few attempts to obtain a degenerative iodine transfer process with methacrylates have been reported, but all of these suggest that methacrylate monomers cannot be used in an acceptable manner in conventional DIT processes using the conventional iodine-functional CTAs, which are applied in the DIT process for e.g. styrene (see for instance *Macromolecules*, 28, 8051 (1995)). High-molecular weight material is formed at the start of the polymerization, leading to high polydispersities, without the typical linear development of molecular weight with conversion, which is characteristic for a polymerization with a living character, being observed. Another comparison of DIT processes with styrene, acrylate, and methacrylate monomers was disclosed in B. Klumperman at the UNESCO School & South African IUPAC conference on Macromolecular and Materials Science, 29-31 March 1999 and 10-12 April 2000.__, ~~which is to be found at http://www.sun.ac.za/unesco/PolymerED2000/Conf1999/Lectures1999/Klump2.pdf and www.sun.ac.za/unesco/PolymerED2000/Conf2000/KlumpermanC.pdf.~~ Here it is also concluded that DIT is not a suitable process for the polymerization of a mixture of monomers containing a large amount of methacrylate monomers. Therefore, it has been assumed that DIT is not suitable for polymerizing methacrylates in a controlled manner, to obtain the benefits that can be obtained in a "controlled (living) radical polymerization" process in the art. In US 5,439,980 this is confirmed in Comparative example 2, where it was found that when MMA alone is used with a fluorinated alkyliodide, only a homopolymer of MMA is produced and a block polymer with an iodide-functional perfluoropolyether is not produced.